GENERAL NEWS OF THE CITY THE INTEREST IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS

JOHN CHESTER'S SERVIN PROGRESS OF THE BOATING TOURNAMENT MEETINGS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Amusements To-Night - Fires Last Night - Act of Vandalism - That Ble sed Baby - Local Mrs. cellany.

Weather probabilities, estimated at la. m.—For the lower bares, Middle and Eastern States, ris-ing barometer, northwest to sentlawest winds, falling temperature, cloudy westler and rate, clearing in the two first-districts during the day. elearing in the 1879 Drst-districts during the day.
Thermometric readings taken October 15,
2876, at the Signal Office: 7 a. m., 60°; 7:35 a. m.,
60°; 73 m., 62°; 2 n. m., 64°; 4:55 p. m., 63°; 9 p. m,
80°; 11 p. m., 66. Maximum. 56°; minimum. 49°.
Try the B. C. cigars. They are the best of al'. Sherman & Grant, banders—highest price paid or 3-55 bonds and auditor's certificates. Highest price paid for left-off elothing, boots, boos, &c., at Herzog's, 917 D street northwest,

mbees, &c., at Hersog's, 917 D street northwest.

To-night at Hempier's auction, stereospoes, microscopes, field and opera glasses will be sold.

Dr. Bkood's office for the treatment of Catarrh, Broochtis, Consumption, &c., by oxygenized air, is at Na. 619 F street, near the Treatury, do a general banking business and buy and sell District securities &c.

Lectures on the Hiessed Sacrament are delivered at 4 o'clock every Sunday in the chapel of the Holy Communion, Twenty-second street, near f. Mr. George T. Dunlop, of Georgetown, has pre-

Mr. George T. Dunlop, of Georgetown, has pre-mented, on bebalf of the brotherhood of Christ church, thirty volumes of valuable books for the mac of the members of the Metropolitan police deing duty in the Third precinct. Yesterday Inspector Plowman issued building on the cast side of Thirteenth street, between E and F northwest; 500; and to F. M. Soper for a brick giver on the north side of M street; \$600. Everybody in want of Welton, Brussels, three-ply, or ingrain carpets should examine the numerous new and choice patterns from W. and J. Sioane's, Broadway, New York, on exhibition's J. W. McKnight & Co.'s, No. 1427 Pennsylvania

The Synod of Baltimore of the Presbyteries of New The Synod of Baltimore of the Presbyterian Thurch, which comprises the Presbyteries of New Castle, Del: Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Atd., and Rio de Janeiro, will convene at the Central church, Wilmington, Del., next Tuesday, and will meet during the entire week.

A force of workmen was yesterday engaged in handing the torpedo-boat Piecataqua around from the west end of the wharf at the navy yard to the slip at the enstern ship-house, preparatory to her being placed on the marine railway, where the work of breaking her up will be finished.

The Rev. J. Everest Cathell, formerly assistant

Work of breaking her up will be instance.

The Rev J. Everest Cathell, formerly assistant rector of Epiphasy church, Georgetows, and mere recently rector of St. Stephen's church, Heverly, New Jersey, has recepted the unanimous call of the vestry of Trinity church, Maylandwille, and will enter upon his dutler to-morrow. Mr. John Bingham has been elected president of the Carroll Institute, vice Dr. H. Thompson, deceased; Wm. M. Coleman has been elected first vice-president, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Bingham, and F. W. Collina, aristant librarian.

attached to a light buggy, belonging to a man by
the name of Therre, took fright on Ninth street,
near L, and ran as for as Ninth and N streets,
when he was caught by two colored men. The
front spring and shaft of the buggy were broken.
The horse's legs were hurt very badly. The
feelings of the colored men were hurt because
they did not get \$5.

they did not get \$6.

Brad Adams, with his usual enterprise, is out with a new fire-alarm card giving the number and location of every box in the city as arranged according to the Gameweil method. These cards, as Brad says, are as "free as the air we breathe," and the public can call and got one or two gratis at any time they feel so disposed, as Mrs. Toolles would say one of them "is a handy thing to have in the house."

way company. His reasons were, that the road had been almost completed during his absence in Europe, under the supervision of Mr. William Saunders, the president pre lem., who was familiar with the duties of the position. Mr. Saunders has been elected in his place. Mr. McIlbenny remains on the board. The road will be in ranning order by Nevember 10th. Thursday evening, on the occasion of the thirty-third anniversary of Friendship Lodge, No. 12. L. O. O. F., after the meeting of the lodge, the I. O. O. F., atter the meeting of the lodge, the membership pand a visit to Past Grand master Charles Calvert, where Mr. H. Wally, N. G., stated that they had called to pay their respects to him as one of the charter members of the lodge. Addresses and remarks were made by P. G. Sire F. D. Stuart, P. G. M. K. F. Hunt, P. G. & A. H. Gawler, D. C. Rhienbolt and others. Belifies Mr. Calver, Messys, S. E. Douglass, Won. Knowless and Alfred Pollard, also charter members, were present.

Marriage Licenses. The following licenses have been issued by Mr. Meigs: Alfred Lynch and Catherine McFarland; Wm. Ormes and Eliza A. Hampton; George Skinner and Ellen Maddox.

Young Men Wanted. At a special meeting to be held Sunday evening at Wesley chapel, where a Rible reading and service of song will be conducted by Rev. Geo. A. Hall, of the Y. M. C. A., some of the popular and stirring revival songs of the times will be sung, and the meeting will be interesting. Young Fire Last Night.

Lieutenant Eckloff about 6:30 o'clock last night turned in an alarm of fire from box 137, caused by the discovery of fire in house No. 1103 Ninth street northwest, owned by W. W. Burdette, and occupied by Wm. Rushby. The fire was occasioned by a coal-oil lamp. A valuable bed with its fixings was destroyed, and other damage done by the smoke and water, amounting in all to about \$100.

The Larger-Lyman Marriage. At 6:30 Thursday evening the marriage of Mr. bilip F. Larner to Miss Fannie D. Lyman, both of this city, took place at the house of the bride's father, 1112 M street. Rev. S. S. Mitchell, of the New York Avenue church, officiated, and Mr. Wm. New York Avenue church, officiated, and Mr. Wm. B. Jones, of Baltimore, acted as groomsman, and Miss Mise Wilson (daughter of J. O. Wilson, esq., superintendent of public schools,) as bridesmald. The groom, Mr. P. F. Larner, is a young lawyer of promise, the son of our nuch-respected townsman, Noble D. Larner, esq., and the bride is the amiable and accomplished daughter of Mr. Chas. Lyman, for many years the efficient head of the dead letter office. After the marriage ceremony the guests passed a very picasant hour in enjoying the elegant hospitalities of Mr. Lyman's table, and in admiring the display of beautiful and useful bridal gifts, the exquisite floral decorations of the rooms, a.c., and then they united in giving the heartiest expressions of good will to the wedded couple on their leaving to take the 9 o'clock train on their orded lerg, porthward,

ROBBERY IN BALTIMORE.

Capture of the Thieves in This City. On the lath instant the rooms of the Bunder souse, No. 61 South Charles street, Baltimore, were robbed of a censiderable amount of clothing ewelry and money. Three Germans, from New York, who had been taking board there were suc-York, who had been taking board there were surpected of the theft, and on Wednesday night
Deputy Marshai Frey telegaphed to Major Rich,
ards to have a look out for the men. Nothing
was seen of them until yesterday, when Detective
McDevitt found them at a German hotel in this
city, and placed them under arrest. Word was
seen to Baltimore of the arrest, and Detective T.
B. Hall, of that city, came over and took the
prisoners back in the 715 train. They gave their
names as Victor Haffman, Philemon Fluck and
George Lamke. A portion of the stolen goods
was captured with them.

ONE OF KAUFMANN'S PICTURES. An Act of Vandalism.

An act scarcely ever paralleled for mere wan-toners was perpetrated by some unknown person on a painting by Theo Kaufmann, which has been on exhibition at the Capitol since last spring. The painting in question is the realistic representation of an assecdote, taken from what might be styled painting in question is the realistic representation of an saccode, taken from what might be styled the verbal autobiography of Abraham Lincoln. The scene is on the thio river; the central figure is the sinewy, peculiarly-angular form of young & Lincoln, standing in a small beat in an attitude of half revery, gating on a silver dollar—the first money he had ever canned—the part compensation be had just received for rowing some belated passengers to a steemer, which is seen steaming away in the distance. As an object almost indispensable to a characteristic American scene, and yet perhaps not without some historical significance, there is painted on the opposite shore an idding negro, lasily lounging on a wharf of primitive construction. The effect of the four ensemble of this picture is truly wonderful, and is considered by some quite as valuable as the "Farragut," by the same artist, particularly no because it embodies a typical American idea, and has for its subject a man who has made, so to speak, the most glorious part of American history. It is this picture that was wantonly mutilated by cutting out of it the other silver half-doilar, which, strange enough, Kaufmann representing the painting unsalable, and entailing upon the artist a loss of over one thousand dollars. It as lying on the bench of the boat, thus render-the painting unsalable, and entailing upon artist a less of over one thousand dollars. It almost impossible to suppose that mere destrac-sness should have prompted the perpetrator, we would rather believe that than give room the suspicion that sectional hatred was the tive. Some measure should certainly be taken prevent the recurrence of such outrages.

Women has long been calebrated as the great White me some war to have an American dressmaker at Paris who surpasses him in excusite tollets, choicest laces and the most magguistic collets, encoress laces and the most mag-nificent shawls, as is well known by some of our Washington ladies. Mr. Kingsbury is a gentle-man devoted to his business and aimost instidi-ously honest in the quality of his goods and his prices. Ladies who have never seen him may send to him with the atmost confidence.

ALEY ANDRIA COUNTY REPUBLICAN CON-VENTION. Acmination of Delegates for Virginia Assembly.

Pursuant to adjournment the Republican county convention of Alexandria county reassembled in the court-house of Alexandria city yesterday, and was called to order by Jude Willoughby, chairman.

The secretary, T. B. Pinn, called the roll, and the following persons responded to their names:
First Ward-R. Bell, it., R. F. Tancill, G. L.
Scaton, John Barrill, T. L. Tancill and G. C. Scaton, John Burrill, T. L. Tansill and G. C. Thorpe. Second Ward—George Hobday, Henry Ander-ron, Henry Lewis, Edward Sullivan and J. T. Burnett Fon. Henry Lewis, Edward Sullivan and J. T. Burnett.

Third Ward—T. I. Edelin, R. O. Armstrong, Walter I. Penn, W. Willonghby, Jno. Sales, G. A. Lumpkins, John Fields, A. B. Orapper, Samuel Heffiebower and R. P. W. Garnett.

Fourth Ward—H. L. Harris, R. L. Mitchell, Wm. Miller, T. B. Pinn, J. W. Nickens, J. H. Madells and Siles Madella.

Jefferson Township—J. B. Syphax, M. Custis, Benj. Austin and N. Wormley.

Washington Township—R. G. Vandenburg and Louis E. Payne.

A motion was made and carried providing for the election of seven delegates—one from each township—to represent this city and country in the Republican Senatorial convention for this district, which will convene in this city to-day, at twelve o'clock; whereupon

convention for this district, which will convene in this city to-day, at twelve o'clock; whereupon the following persons were selected by the dele-gations from the various wards and townships: First Ward—Kobert Bell, ir, and T. L. Taucil. Second Ward—George Hobday and Edward Sullivan. Second ward-George Honday and Edward Sullivan. Third Ward-Thos, Li-Edelin and T. L. Pinn. Fourth Ward-R. L. Mitchell and G. J. Nick J. Arlington—J. B. Syphax and Henj. Austin. Jefferson—J. R. Bowen and W. A. Roe. Washington—R. G. Cunningham and L. E. avec.

A motion was made and seconded for an infor-mal ballet, but before the motion of the con-A motion was made and seconded for an infor-mal ballot, but before the motion was put R. G. Cunningham, of Washington township, arose, and in a speech of some fifteen minutes placed before the convention, in a highly compilmentary man-ner, the name of Captain H. Dwight Smith, of Arington township, and formerly county super-visor. He said Captain Smith was a man in whom all had confidence, and he was one among the few who could unite the entire strength of the party in this county. An informal ballot was then had, and as their an informal ballot was then had, and as their names were called the members of the convention came forward and deposited their ballots, with the following result: I. Dwitcht Smith, In: J. B. Syphax, 9; I. Pisher, 14; T. B. Pinn, 14; R. L. Taneill, 4; T. J. Edelin, 3; L. D. Harmon, 4; John B., 1; E. L. Mitchell, 1; Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, 1; Wm. A. Ree, 1.

Vice President of the United States, I; Wm. A. Roc. 1.

A motion for a regular ballot was made and carried, whereupon some of the delegates, suffering from indigestion and not having an opportually to ventilate at an earlier stage of the proceedings, set up a clamor for an allowance of hre minutes to each delegate to discuss the merits of any candidate presented to the convention. The motion was lost.

R. P. W. Garnett wanted to vote for one candidate at a time.

R. C. Armstrong said he had been charged with talking too much; but here was an opening for volumes—for three or four hours' contention. He thought two candidates should be voted for at a time and the lowest dropped. The motion was then withdrawn.

then withdrawn.

The regular ballot resulted: H. D. Smith, 20;
J. E. Sphaz, 6; I. Fisher, 17; T. B. Pinn, 14; K.
Bell, Jr., 2; R. L. Tancill, 1; L. D. Harmon, 6; J. Beil, Jr., 2; R. L. Tancill, 1; L. D. Harmon, 5; J. B., 1.

H. D. Smith, having received the highest number of votes cast, was declared by the Chair one of the nominees of the convention.

I. Fisher being present was asked by some one to address the convention, but declined.

Bobert Hopkins said he was not a member of the convention, but would like to hear from J. B. Syphax. Cries of "Put him out! Put him out!" The Chairman said he would not allow Robert Hopkins to interrupt the meeting, and called on some one to remove him from the floor.

Hopkins said he was a gentleman; he would go out, but should not be put out by any man.

Judge Willoughby said he would leave the chair.

chair.
William Miller wanted a colored man on the william stiller wanted a colored man on the ticket. It would not succeed unless there was a colored man on it. He bespeke for T. B. Pinn the support of the convention.

T. I. Edelin thought white men were quite as good as colored, and made just as efficient representatives; did not understand why the name of T. B. Pinn should be foisted upon the convention. tion.

K. L. Taneill did not think it at all conductve to harmony and good feeling to raise the question of color, and hoped any debate on that subject would be dropped.

John Burrill. "Mr. Chairman, 1 move we ad-

with a new fire-alarm card giving the number and location of every box in the city as arranged according to the Gamewell method. These cards, as Brad says, are as "free as the air we breathe," and the public can call and get one or two gratis at any time they feel so disposed, as Mrs. Toodles would say one of them "is a handy thing to have in the house."

About it o'clock yesterday morning, as Colenol B. T. Swart, living on the Broad Branch road, in the county, was leaving his home, his horse became frightened when about a quarter of a mile away from his house and rain away, throwing the Colonel out, by which his leg was fractured in three placed below the knee, and he was injured in three placed below the knee, and he was injured in the head. He was taken he me by some of his relighborr, and Drs Stone and areas were railed in and six the broken limb. His injures are of a gery seriour mature.

Mr. George A. Mclihenny has resigned the presidency of the board of directors of the Capitol and North Ostreet and South Washington Railway Company. His reasons were, that the road had been almost completed during his absence in Europe, under the supervision of Mr. William

Burope, under the supervision of Mr. William

Burope, under the supervision of Mr. William R. P. W. Garnett, "Why, you ain't dry already,

to the nominees.

R. G. Cunningham was a delegate in this convention—as long as he was a delegate he would not permit any man to impugn the motives of the body of which he was a member. There were as good Republicans on the floer who were not native Virginians as the gentleman [Mr. Fisher] who had just spoken, As for himself he had faced the battle and heard the sound of bulleta in defense of the principles of Republicanism. The heavens might fall and the earth crumble beneath his feet before he would indorse the sentiments councilated by Mr. Fisher. He made these statements fearlessly, and did not care for Fisher or sny one else. fatements fearlessly, and did not care for Fisher r any one else.

The chairman stated that this debate was out The chairman stated that this debate was cut of order, and hoped it would be discontinued.

I. Fisher in an excited manner arose from his seat, advanced serves the room, and said: "God never made a man of whom I am afraid!"
Captain II. D. Smith, one of the nominose, being called for, made a short speech of acceptance, which was received with applause.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Chair and secretary for the impartial and efficient discharge of their duty.

The Chair announced the following as the county executive committee for the ensuing year.

The Chair announced the following as the county executive committee for the ensuing year: Arlington, B. Austin; Jefferson, W.A. Roe; Washington, E. G. Cunningham; First ward, G. O. Thorp and I. C. O'Neal: Second ward, G. Hobday and B. Lewis; Third ward, H. King and T. L. Edelin; Fourth ward, R.T. Lucas and W. Miller. Upon motion, the convention adjourned sine dic.

THAT BLESSED BABY. The Row those Mischievous Pictures Kicked
Up, and How it was Finally Settled.
FRIDAY, 10 a. m.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sir: You can just stop my National RepubLICAN. I know you editors are mighty apt to
think you know everything better than we poor
mathers and perhaus you do, but I do think you

mothers, and perhaps you do; but I do think you should have some little regard for our feelings and sympathies. I do not object to your polities in particular, but when you stoop to making fon of the dear little rag babies, I believe you go too far—I do indeed. Why, how should you know the pleasure we take in making and dressing ragbabies for the children? How should you know abything about the real enjoyment the little girls take in the dressing and undressing of them, and nursing of them to sleep and spanking them when they are naughty. If you could have seen my little Minnie as she came to me this morning, with your paper in one hand, the foreinger of the other. mothers, and perhaps you do; but I do think you little Minnie as she came to me this morning, with your paper in one hand, the locatinger of the other pointing to the pictures of the inhuman Hayesing of the poor child, and the tears streaming down her cheeks like rain, while she sobbed forth, "Ma-ma-d-on't let that naughty man come here and set down on my baby while I am gone to school, will-you, mama? 'Qause bables can't help being windy, when they don't have peppearmit chough, can they mama?' you would never make any more such herrid pletures. Such a time as I had in pacifying her? You never saw anything like it, and I was finally obliged to lock the dolls up in the play-room and put the key in my pocket.

the dois up in the play-room and put the key in my pocket.

But I have concluded to put a stop to all such scenes in two future by stopping the paper. I know I shall miss a man of things which I want to see, but I must make the sacrume in order to keep peace in the family. Headder, bailes age serious and sacred things, and it is wicked to trille even with the semblance of them. Your respectfully. MRS. NANCY NAUTICAL. POSTSCRIPT NO. 1.

Mrs. Compromise, who lives next door, has just come in and revesees to call a meeting of mothors and daughters on this square for this evening, to take this baby matter into consideration and appoint a committee of censorship to examine articles relating to family matters before they appear in your paper. (Of course, you can't object.) By this mean they hope to prevent the publication of everything objectionable. Mrs. Compromise thinks you will be glad to be thus relieved from a great responsibility. In the hope that I may be placed on the committee of censorship, and thereby entitled to pay off a few old scores. I have concluded not to suop my paper for the present, so you can let it come until you hear from me again.

N. N. POSTSCRIPT NO. 2.

Stop it! Stop it, I say! It is of no use. What do you think! We have just had such a meeting! Mrs. Compromise had the whole thing out and dried, (the old noodle,) and, instead of putting me on the committee, she made that spitciul old maid. Miss Backbite, chairman, to be aided by Mrs. Vinegar, who never had a child in her life, and Mrs. Drynurse, who never raised one. What do they know about family matters? Why, I dare say, not half as much as some of you editors. And then they will be sure to get into the paper all sorts of fill-natured things about well-pred families of children, just out of pure envy to us happy mothers. So, in conclusion, (I will make this proposition confidentially,) you can just take your choice—stop my paper, or promise that you will never allow these meddling, self-appointed mischief-makers to have anything to de with the baby question in your columns. There, do you promise.—ED. NAT. REF.] POSTSCRIPT NO. 2.

[We promise,-ED, NAT. REP.] Magistrates' Bends-Mr. William Elrney, the assistant district at-torney, has called the attention of the Court in General Term to the subject of magistrates' General Term to the subject of magistrates' bonds, and it is understood that he claims that the bonds require the approval of that court. The Revised Statutes are silent on the subject, but in an act of the first Legislative Assembly, approved August 16.1871, provision is made for magistrates' bonds, which shall be approved by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. It is claimed by many of the justices that the term "Supreme Court" of one of the judges is sufficient, the approval of one of the judges is sufficient.

Very Drassy. Attention-Fried oysters by the million, at the

Penns pivania avenue

THE FREEDOM OF THE STOLL

Revival Meetings at the country Church-Sermon by er. Chester. The revival mer, ings are still going on at the Foundry. Logic evening the Rev. John Obester preached from the text. St. John, vill:34-35: "Jesus answered them, verily, verily, I say unto you, whosever committeen sin is the servant of sin. If the son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be train before."

shall be free indeed."

These words, said the Doctor, their blessed Lord had spoken when the multitude had gathered to hear them. He had just before made the announcement, "The truth will make you free." When the word "free" had fallen upon their cars they had scolled. When Christ spoke of freedom they scoffed at the idea that they were not free. He was speaking of the boodage of sin, and therefore he had laid down this principle, "Whosever committeth sin is the servant of sin." That was the bendage of the soul. They had the Gospel in substance, the bondage and the redemption, in these words. He believed that those two verses presented to them the two great facts that the soul needed to know—the bondage of the soul through sin, and its pardon through grace.

The bondays of six could be descentiated by shall be free indeed."

the soul through sin, and its pardon through grace.

The bondage of sin could be demonstrated by observation. Heathens were under bondage to their idols; the ancients had been under bondage to their gods, their deflied passions. In Christian life they found the principle still holding good. The gambler was so completely under the vice that he sacrificed to it his money, his time and his soul. A still more perfect exemplification of the principle was the droukard, who sacrificed everything to his master, drink. The drunkard's only hope of freedom was through Christ. There were other habits that ensiaved the soul; there were habits of affections set on the world There were other habits that ensiaved the soul; there were habits of affections set on the world and not on God. Men were not infidels in their heads, they were infidels in their heats. It was the bondage of the heart that held them back, a power that could only be broken by the Son of God. "If the Son, therefore, shall make you free, ye shall be tree indeed." That was a blessed rovelation. The Lord when he had proached his first sermon in Nanreth, had preached upon the same subject. Others first set free the desires of the soul. When Jesus came to make the heart free the first thing that he did was to give the desire to be free.

Jesus also gave the soul hope and faith, to enable it to come out of the bondage. When to take the heavy then the holy spirit leads the souls out of this bondage.

bendage.

When God proposed to bring a man out of bondage, be proposed to do it without any violation of his divine justice. When the soul, having wrought in it the desire, the faith and the hope, laid hold of Christ, the pardon that God had given, then the soul was made free. When the coul current of the proposed that the proposed the coule was made free. given, then the soul was made free. When the soul came out of the prison-house of sin it was commanded to run the race for the high mark set in Carist. When their blessed Lord took hold of a soul he intended to be its complete savior. It had a fight to make, but it was not its own fight; it was with the strength of Christ.

When a man came from prison he was avoided and shunned; but if the Son made them free, they would be free indeed. A soul freed by Him would be free indeed. A soul freed by Him would be known in licaven, not as a sinner, but as a soul saved by Christ. It would enter Christ's family. Thus their blessed Lord filled every part they needed. That was the deliverance they had come to offer that night. Their message that night was to those who were without Christ, still in the bendage of sin.

night was to those who were without Christ, still in the bendage of sin.

Jesus, the son of God, the appointed saviour, said to them that he would make them free. Perhaps there were some who were so far in the bendage of sin that they considered their cases hopeless; to such their message was, "If the son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free, indeed." This Christ had said: "Come unto me all ye who are weary and heavily laden, and I will give you rest." He invited such as were heavily laden to come, and if they would be set free that sight there would be rejoicing in heaven. At the conclusion of Dr. Chester's remarks, the Rev. Dr. Domer made a few remarks before prayer was offered. He said that after such an invitation it was worth while to try; it was worth while to come to "inist; wherever they went, outside of Christ, to seek for rest they would find themselves deeper down in their unrest. He urged that they try to come into real freedom, that freedom in which they came into joint heirship with Christ. It was worth while to come into such freedom and such glory.

The Rev. Domer then offered a forvent prayer for freedom.

Dr. Cleveland afterwards made a few remarks. Dr. Cleveland afterwards made a few remarks eferring to the fellowship of Christ as the key-ote of unity. Nothing pained him more than a

lack of co-peration among those who were freed.

He believed that the next great revival in the church would be a revival of co-peration. They were, indeed, having a revival of Christlan unity and fellowship.

Dr. Butler then offered prayer, and the congregation was dismissed with a benediction from Dr. Chester. Chester.

There will be no meeting to-night, but the paster of Foundry church, Rev. H. A. Cleveland, will preach in the morning on the "Need of Revival," and in the ovening on "Man Co-operating with God." With God."

The revival meetings will be held during the next week, and be governed by the action of the union meeting on Monday.

THE COURTS. Supreme Court of the United States.

On motion of Mr. J. J. Durant, William S. Sverett, esq., of St. Joseph, Mo., was admitted operation as an attorney and counselor of this court.
On motion of Mr. J. H. Bradley, Edward J.
Fox, esq., of Easton, Pa., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.
Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced to the bar that the ccurt would not be in session on Monday next for the transaction of business. that the ccurt would not be in session on Monday next for the transaction of business.

No. 42, Daniel G. Taylor, administrator, &c., appellent, vs. Commonwealth, &c. On motion of Mr. R. M. Corwine, in behalf of counsel, dismissed with costs.

No. 30, (Original.) State of Florida, complainant, vs. E. C. Anderson, ir., et al. Assigned for argument an the 27th of October.

No. 25, Francis Dainese, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Hale. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. W. P. Clarke, of counsel for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. S. S. Henkle for the plaintiff in error.

No. 25. Edward Burgess, plaintiff in error, vs. John C. Habbitt, assignee, &c. This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. A. Myers, of counsel of the defendant in error.

No. 27. Thomas J. Semmes, claimant, &c. Plaintiff in error, vs. the United States. This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Attorney General Plerrepont for the defendants in error, No. 28. John D. McLemore, plaintiff in error, vs. the Louisiana State Bank. This case was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Charles Louisiana State Bank. This case was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Charles E. Stanjeton, of counsel for the plaintiff in error. submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Charles B. Singleton, of counsel for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Edward Janin and Mr. A. C. Jani for the defendant in error.

No 29. James Brown and William Leavey, appellants, vs. Enceh Piper. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. George Gifford, of counsel for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Courten Browns for the appellee.

Adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

Supreme Court-In General Term. Chief Justice Cartter, and Justices Wylie, MacArthur and Humphreys. This court was en MacArthur and Humphreys. This court was engaged as follows yesterday:
Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company vs.
Williams. Arsument concluded and demurrer.
Briggs vs. Daniels. Motion to dismiss appeal.
Clark vs. National Metropolitan Bank. Appeal from judgment. Judgment below affirmed.
Evans et al. vs. Richards. Onbill of exceptions.
Judgment on verdict as of date of verdict.
Robert V. Hughes' bonds as justice of the peace
were approved. Adjourned till Monday.

Equity Court-Judge Olin. This court was engaged as follows yesterday:
Ewing vs. King et al. Judgment by default.
Starr et al. vs. Southern Maryland Raitroad
Company. Receiver discharged and his fees and
expenses allowed.
Fiandrant vs. Flandrant. Nisi confirmation of
trustee's sale to Samuel Hein, and reference to
auditor. auditor.

Hosch vs. Cranford & Hoffman. Hearing for application for injunction postponed until the 22d instant.

Crandall vs. Washington City Savings Bank.

Petition to suspend settlement.

Harkness vs. Fitzhugh. Reference to auditor to report propriety of sale.

Adams vs. Adams. Publish testimony in open court. court.

Hunt vs. Foy. Final ratification of trustee's sale of part of original lot 3, square 881, and refale of part of original for o, square on recuseant ferronce to auditor.

Ball vs. Ball. Motion for order on recuseant witness denied.

Hoffman vs. Washington Market Company.

Motion for payment of rent during suit denied.

Sanders vs. Lyons. Dismissal of bill with

Newbern vs. Washington, Demurrer overruled with leave to answer, if so advised ith leave to answer, if so advised. Linville vs. Murdoch. Confirmation of trustee's sale.

Boucher vs. Boucher. Ratification of sale of part of lots 41 and 42, West Market Space Com-Pany.

Byers & Bro. vs. Carter & Bradley. Order for appearance of absent defendant.

Johnson & Co. vs. Clark et al. Judgment for maintiff in \$595 and costs.

Hunter vs. Waggaman. Exceptions to answer overruled and discharge of restraining order.

Piell vs. Piell. Appearance of absent defepdant

dered. Sebmidt vs. Stickney et al. Submitted on ap-Dilection.

Morrell vs. Morrell. Decree of diverse from boards of matrimony, and title of property in complainant's hands divested of defendant and vested Monday.
Miller vs. Miller. Sale directed to be made

under deed of trust.
Willey vs. Story, Edwards vs. Willey, and Story vs. Willey. Hearing fixed for October 18. Bargains in Beaver Overcoats. Bargains in Fall Overcoats. Bargains in Ulsters.
GEORGE C. HENNING,
410 Seventh street.

DOES NOT THIS. Sound Encouraging ? IMMEDIATE CASH SALES WORTH OF CLOTHING PUR ONLY

FINE SUIT OR OVERCOAT. \$25 WORTH OF CLOTHING \$25 \$18 FOR ONLY \$18 FINE OVERCOAT OR SUIT. \$15 WORTH OF CLOTHINGS IS \$10 FOR UNLY \$10

HABLE BROS., Corner Seventh and D streets. Our Specialty. The finest oy ters, fried in New York style, can B. HENEE'S, 1216 Pennsylvania avenue, only be procured at Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats, \$6.50.

HOSPITAL FOR THE POUR.

THE APPEAL OF CITY PHYSICIANS OF VITAL STATISTICS

WISE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

RECOMMENDATION TO CONGRESS Operative Committee Appointed-Interesting Statistics - Births, Deaths and Diseases.

A regular meeting of the board evening, Dr. Christopher C. Cox, the president, in the chair; all the members present except Proescor Langston.

Dr. Cox, from the sanitary police committee, to whom was referred the matter of the appointment of an analytical chemist and microscopi oard, reported: The sanitary police committee, to whom was re-ferred the resolution offered by Dr. Verdi at the last meeting relative to the appointment of a

chemist and microscopist, would respectfully re-port that they have given the matter mature con port that they have given the matter mature con sideration, and while they are of opinion that such an appointment would be most desirable, yet under the present condition of the finances of the board it is deemed inexpedient to incur the additional expense necessarily incident to the But in view of the paramount importance of the

food inspection service, we respectfully recommend that Congress be asked for such an appropriation as will enable the beard to inaugurate in a proper and thorough manner the analytical and microscopical examination of food offered for sale in the District.

The report for the present was laid upon the table. able.

Mr. Marbury, the treasurer, submitted bills to
the amount of \$47.33, which were approved and Mr. Marbury, the treasurer, summitted bills to the amount of \$41.33, which were approved and ordered to be paid.

Dr. Biles, of the committee appointed to consult with the Commissioners of the District, said that upon consultation with them he was assured of their hearty approval and support regarding the establishment of a

HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR OF THE DISTRICT

HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR OF THE DISTRICT
in this city.

Dr. Cox, in this connection, moved that, as the physicians to the poor were in attendance, their suggestions upon the subject de received; which motion was agreed to, and Br. J. E. Brackett read to the beard the following:

To the Honorable Board of Health of the District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN: We, as physicians to the poor for the District of Columbia, have the honor to appear before you this evening fer the purpose of presenting our argument favoring the establishment of hespital accommodations for the sick poor of our city. There is no class of physicians engaged in the active practice of the profession who can better appreciate the want of proper hospital facilities felt in this city than curselves. It is true, there are several hospital located here; but it is also true that not to a single one have we the slightest cisim. Providence hospital is strictly for non-residents; Columbia hospitalior; Freedmen's hospital devoted to the colored race—all patronized, indeed sustained, by appropriations from the Treasury of the General Government. The city of Washington does not devote a single penny of its revenues toward the support of these institutions.

There is, to be sure, provision made at the alms-house for the accommodation of a small number of our sick, probably not exceeding seventy-five in all. In an institution of that kind it is impossible that proper facilities exist for a correct management of sick cases.

OUR ALMS-HOUSE.

OUR ALM-HOUSE,
as you are doubtless aware, is so situated as rather to sggravate than favor the recovery of disease. Placed, as it is, in close proximity to extensive marshes, emitting unhealthy missmas, bordered by the river and exposed to the strong northwest winds which, in the cold season, sweep across the plain with unmitigated vicience. Aside from these sanitary reasons rendering this an unfavorable institution for the treatment of our sick, there are others of a moral nature, which should be taken into consideration. The jail and work-house on one side, the smallpox hospital but a few steps distant, the potters field immediately in the rear and the pour-house adjoining. Are not these reasons sufficient to condemn the selection of such a site for hospital purposes?

The ward physicians appreciate and understand the prejudice attached to the last-named of these objections, for it is with the greatest difficulty his patients can be induced to consent to a transfer from their own miserable hoyels, with absolute starvation staring them in the lace, to this, the poor-house, and yet it is their only recourse. Applications innumerable are made daily to each and every one of us for admission to hospital, but when informed that we can only send them to the almshouse, they shake their heads and answer, no; we would rather remain where we are, and take our chances for recovery. It is a prejudice aimenouse, they shake their heads and answer, no; we would rather remain where we are, and take our chances for recovery. It is a prejudice that exists, and one which nothing can eradicate. We were recently informed that plans had been devised for the improvement of the hospital, as they are pleased to term it, enlarging its capacity and increasing its accommodations. Even if this be true, the objections still hold Even if this pe true, the objections still hold good; for what physician or sanitary officer hav-ing the welfare of the sick poor at heart, would consent for a moment to the locating of a hospital at a place like that? What we wish this evening, gentlemen, is to offer a few suggestions as to the possible estap-

A HOSPITAL SUCH AS WE REQUIRE. A HOSPITAL SUCH AS WE REQUIRE, and as we feel assured that a way has been found by which this long-felt and much-desired object may be gained, providing the sympathy and co-operation of the homorable board be enlisted in its behalf. One great difficulty confronted us on the outset in the consideration of this subject, and that was the want of a proper building. We suspected that the city would not consent to furnish means sufficient to erect a building adequate to our wants. In this emergency the

OLD ARMORY BUILDING
occurred to us. We have carefully examined and
inspected this building, rituated on the corner of
Sixth and B streets southwost, and find that by
the judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars it could be fitted up to admirably answer
our purpose. our purpose.

The building is large (and capacious, well yes-tilated and well lighted, supplied with both CENTRALLY LOCATED AND BASY OF ACCESS

CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EASY OF ACCESS from all parts of the city. In fact, it would be difficult to find a building, not originally intended for hospital purposes, better adapted to our wants. Possession of this building, it is presumed, might be obtained if proper action be taken to secure it. We think that no less than two hundred of our sick could be comfortably lodged and cared for within its walls. The cost of the improvements for hospital accommodations to be made at the poor-bouse will a nount in the end to no less than ten thousand deliars. It will be necessary that A THOROUGH HOSPITAL PORCE BE ORGANIZED.

A THOROUGH HOSPITAL FORCE RE ORGANIZED, physicians, surgeons, assistants, nurses, cooks &c. The Commissioners, we are informed, have consented to apprepriate the necessary funds for the completion of these designs. Why could not this money be made a valiable, and be devoted to the purpose of putting the Armory building in condition for the reception of our sick? We think that were this subject properly presented to the Honorable Commissioners they would acknowledge the propriety and justness of our object, and probably consent to a transfer of the appropriation already contemplated to the improvement of the building situated on the corner of Sixth and B streets southwest.

Once this hespital be established, or in a fair way to become a certainty, we can and will appeal individually and collectively to the public for assistance to sustaining it, and we venture to say that there will not be found a single individual who will hesitate to acknowledge the worthiness and ustness of our object, and contribute liberally toward its support.

And now, gentlemen, having briefly stated the object that brought us here to-night, we give this subject over into your keeping, praying that you may seriously consider our appeal.

IN BEHALF OF THE SUFFERING POOR, and give it the benefit of your sympathy and earnest efforts, believing that, should you under-take to labor in its behalf, a successful issue will be the result. take to labor in its behalf, a successful issue will
be the result.

There is no object which would reflect greater
credit, meet a more hearty approbation from the
general public, a more cordial sympathy from the
medical profession and prayers of the deserving
peor than the establishment upon a firm basis of
a hospital of this kind under consideration.

(Signed)

JOHN E. BRACKETT, M. D.
H. E. LEACH, M. D.
C. Y. N. CALLAN, M. D.
E. A. DAMS, M. D.
J. W. LITTLE, M. D.
D. H. HAZEN, M. D.
J. F. R. APPLENS, M. D.
J. F. R. APPLENS, M. D.

Dr. Bliss moved that a committee of three, of which the president of the board should be one, be appointed for the purpose of effecting a plan, as to locality, &c., of a building for this purpose. The motion was agreed to, and Drs. Cox, Verdi and Bliss appointed as such committee.

The report for the week ending Saturday, October 9, of the REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

was then submitted, of which the following is a synopsis: Total number of deaths, 64; white, male, 12; female, 19; colored, male, 5; female, 5; minors, white, male, 6; minors, white, male, 6; oclored, male, 6; minors, white, male, 6; oclored, 12; female, 1; under one month old, white, 4; colored, 5; from one month to one year, white, 3; colored, 5; above two years, white, 1; colored, 2; above two years, white, 1; colored, 2; above fire, 1; above ten years, white, 3; colored, 2; above thirty years, white, 1; colored, 2; above fire years, white, 2; colored, 1; above thirty years, white, 2; colored, 1; above thirty years, white, 2; colored, 1; above fire years, white, 2; colored, 1; above fire years, white, 2; colored, 2; above seventy, white, 1; colored, 1. Of these 35 were natives of the District of Columbia, 23 of the United States, 3 of Ireland, 1 of England, 1 of Germany and 10 Scotland. The principal causes of death were: Disphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 3; cryapias, 1; typhoid fever, 3; typho mainrial iser, 2; discribes, 5; dysentery, 1; cholera infantum, 2; stphilis, 1; rheumatism, 1; phthists pulmonalia, 11; tabes measurerica, 3; tuberoular laryngitis, 1; meningitis, 1; convulsions, (infantum, 2; stphilis, 2; sephilis, 3; sephilis,

then recommended the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the frame building and premises on M. street, near New Hampshire avenue northwest, the property of Sandy Lacy, having soswerage, leaky roof, randering walls dampent the rooms unhealthy, ceilings falling, no water supply, dilapadated and fithy privy, being in

bad sanitary condition generally and unfit for human habitation, are hereby declared to be nuisances injurious to health, and the health offi-cer is directed to abate the same according to law and the ordinances of this board. The resolution was agreed to. The health officer also submitted the following communications; which were appropriately re-ferred.

ferred.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLOMBIA.

To the Board of Health:

ORNYLEMEN: Helerring to your communication of the 24th ultimo, relative to the condition of the Ostreet market, I am directed to transmit herewith an extract from the report of the market master, dated October 4, 1875.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAN TINDALL,

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
To the Board of Health MOTON, Oct. 18, 1875.
GENTLEMEN: I am directed to request that you will make to the Commissioners, on or before the 18th proxime, so far as you may desire to do so, a statement of the transactions of your board, and especially call attention to your estimate of expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.
Very respectfully, WILLIAM TINDALL,
Secretary. board then adjourned until Tuesday ne AMUSEMENTS.

The National Theatre-The Vokes Family. This afternoon and evening afford the two re-naining opportunities to see the Vokes. Their house last night was a very large one and repre-sentative of our best class of theatre-goors. Matines at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Frank Frayne and his combination, in the new drama of "Si Slocum," are drawing crowded and fashionable andiences in Baltimore. The papers are undivided in praising this performance. Mr. Frayne's long experience upon the frontier, and his familiarity with the scenes he personates, has fitted him eminently for the title role. Mrs. Frayne and their little son Frankies are most valuable assistants to Mr. F. Monday night the inaugural representation will be given. Ford's Opera House-Kelly and Leon-

This afternoon this unrivaled company appear in a series of new acts at the Opera House. This roupe is particularly strong in the vecal and omic elements. Kelly and Dave Wilson possess a comic elements. Kelly and Dave Wilson possess a fund of comic humor rarely seen in a ministrel or-ganization, while Leon stands alone as a repre-sentative of the female character. Their buriesque opera is a distinguishable feature in their per-formance, and is fully equal to the best of our comic opera troupes. The performance of this afternoon will be repeated to-night, when they close their engagement. Pleamont Fair.

CULPEPER, VA., Oct. 14, 1875. The day is fair, the show is fair, and the at tendance very fair-crowded. This is the third day of the exhibition, and the various kinds of cay of the exhibition, and the various kinds of stock are superfor and numerous shall branches— horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with a fair sprink-ling of poultry. Particularly noticeable are the large, handsome thorough-bred Holstein cattle from the splendid farm of, and imported by, Judge intege, hancome therough-fred by, Judge Fullerton, at Clifton, Va.; also, the thorough-bred short horns of Mr. Bresse, of Rapidan Station. He also exhibits a splenoid stallion, four years old, of the Hambietonian stock. The mules and jacks are fully represented. Farming implements and machinery are well represented, in superior articles, by Eara Whitman, of Baltimore, and Mr. Watt, of Richmond, with some others. The articles are numerour, as also domestic fabrics are very creditable. Dairy products and gardenivegetables make a creditable show, as do the various grains. But the show of fruits is lamentably scarce, Mr. Dollins, of Albermarle, having about all—a fine collection of choice apples. Fine arts have a limited show, as also the fioral products. The Reynolds fruit drying apparatus or evaporator is exhibited by Dr. Snodgrass, of Washington. Col. S. S. Bradford is president of the eciety, and by the efforts of him and his associate officers, the grounds have been fitted up in the most beautiful and convenient manner of any that I have seen, while their location and scenery are unsurpassed for extensive and picturesque views, overlooking a range of the Biue Ridge mountains.

[Resulted Notes.]

Beating Notes. The new racing shell of the Potomacs, a present from the Hon. A. R. Shepherd, will be completed in a few days. It will be ceristened "Lue Shep-A complimentary reception has been tendered

the Nassau club, of New York, by the Potomac club, whose guests they will be while in the city. The affair is down for the evening of the 28th instant, and will take place at Forrest hall, Georgetown. The Nassaus will arrive here about the Oth instant, and will have apartments at the Union hotel, Georgetown.

It is now pretty well settled that the Analostan Potomac and Analostan-Nassau races will take place, respectively, on the 20th and the 28th of this month. It is also well settled that Prescott will pull in the Analostan crew, although it is not yet decided what position he will occupy. There has been marked improvement in the working of the Analostan crew since the advent of John Big-

ponents in the coming races a good pull. The Potomae boys, under George Englehart, have also come down to good working trim.

Elliott, of Green Point, N. Y., is building a shell for the Analostans, which is expected arrive in a day or two. The new boat-house of the Analogtan club is The new boat-house of the Analoutan club is rapidly approaching completion, and, on the day of the races, both the old and the new houses will be thrown open to their guest, so that there will be no lack of accommodations, and, as the paying of New Hampshire avenue, will be completed by that time, the houses will be easy of access.

St. Dominio's Mission: Last evening Father NcKenna preached at St. Dominio's on "Hell and Judgment," selecting as his text St. Luke, xvi, beginning at the nineresult verse. He preached a grand sermon,

""" was fully, appreciated by his numerous
hearers. Father McKenna's language is full of
forcible figures, and his portrayal of both the
happiness of the blessed and the tormentz of the
damned were particularly impressive. To-morrow morning, at 10-30 o'clock, Solemn High Masswill be celebrated. Father Daly will preach on
"The Divinity of the Church on Teaching the
Nations." The music will be unusually fine. In
the evening there will be Vesper services, commencing at 1 o'clock. The Rev. Father McKenns.

will preach on the "Real Presence of Christ in
the Holy Communion." The sermons which have
been delivered by the Mission Fathers will be
published in pamphlet form, and on Monday the
discourse of Father Daly on "The Sacrament of
Preance Dogmatically Explained and Confession
Practically Considered" will be issued.

Auction Sales To-day.

By Thos Dowling:
At 10 o'clock, mirrors, pianos, organ, magic lantern, marble-top counter, engine, &c.
At 12 o'clock, one bay horse, basket phaeton and harness.

At 4:20 o'clock, valuable improved property on New Jersey avenue, near Baltimore and Ohio New Jersey avenue, near Jersey railroad.
At 5 o'cleck, improved iproperty on New Jersey avenue, near C street.
By W. L. Wall & Co.:
At 10 o'clock, pair horses, cirt-wagon, cart, har-

Real Estate Sale. B. H. Warner, real estate broker and auctioner, sold yesterday afternoon at auction for Wm. B. Todd and Alfred H. Lee, trustees, part of let 3, in square 659, fronting 22 feet on New Jersey avenue, between D and E streets north-west, to S. A. Fitch, esq., at 37 cents per square foot, subject to all general and special taxes. Headquarters for Fried Oysters.

The largest and finest fried oysters at the low-HENZE'S, 1216 Pennsylvania avenue.

TWENTY DIFFERENT styles of Cassimeres for suits to order at \$23.

EISEMAN Buos., Tailors and Clothiers,
Corner Seventh and E streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Watch lost. Rooms for rent.

Universalist services. Desirable house for sale. Furnished house for rent. Furnished rooms for rent. Memorial church services. Kelley and Leon at Ford's. Vegetine, sold by all druggists. New books at Wm. Ballantyne's. Proposals for river improvements. Houses for sale by John J. Evans. Unitarian services at Willard hall. Brick dwelling for sale by E. J. Sweet. Opening of John T. Mitchell's new store. Sewing-machine repairing establishment. Sewing-machine repairing establishment. Sale of a square of ground by B. H. Warner. Brick dwelling for sale by Young & Middleton. Cheap dry goods and carpets at T. N. Naudalo's. Services at St. Paul's English Lutheran church. Services at the chapel of the Holy Communica. Horses and carriages for sale by W. L. Wall &

Co.'s.

Fruit-trees and flowers at John Sanl's nursery.

Wanted—Ladies to call early at 927 Seventh
street.

Bible reading and service of song at Wesley
chapel.

Meeting of the Washington Brick-Machine
Company.

Chapter of McMaranal Opening of McMurrey's trunk and harness

A writer says: "Considering the" vast annoy-ance caused to men and women by the prevalent vice of whistling, we may well ponder on the question, Why do men whistlet | Women do not, although we could well tolerate anything from their lips but determined refusals. What im-pulse leads a man to inclose a circular space with his lips, then by sheer pneumatic force make the noise called whisiling? If the lips looked more noise called whistling? If the lips looked more elegant in this form there would be a plea for whistling. But this is very rarely the case. Granted a moderate-sired mouth, with the upper lip rather small, the personal appearance of the whistler may be tolerated. But granted a big mouth and a pent-roof upper lip, and the whistler presents to you a fac rientle of the extremity of an elephant's trunk. Strange to say, the latter class of whistlers are by far the more prevalent, and if whistling be a me art, and not one of the lils that feels is helf to, the big mouthed are the most inefficient, though the most persevering performers. We could read with greater comfort and interest between two large saws that were being pharpened than near an invotorate whistler."

Mr. Walker, a Cineinnati scientist, has allowed himself to be stung once a day for three weeks by bees to ascertain the effect. He says that after about the tenth time the pain and swelling were slight, the body seeming to become inoculated with the poison.

The weather is brisk and healthy, so long as people keep warm. Last week's death rate was but 25.95 per 1,000 annually, which is an unusually good showing. The suffering locident to the strike of Fall Elwer is proved by the great death rate there for the last weeks in September. It reached 43 per 1,000 annually.

Under the sanction of the Hishop of Toulouse a pamphlet has been issued and extensively circulated through France on Freemasopry, in which the author declares that the Freemasons are possessed of a Satanic secret; that they perform a mockery of the Mass on an altar lighted by six cancles; that every member, after spitting on the crucific, tramples it beneath his feet, and that at the conclusion of the ceremony every one ascends the altar and strikes the holy sacrament with a poinard.

poinard.

In Rounebeck, Bremen, an engine has been nearly completed by Hefr Trossin which resolves the problem, which for nearly thirty years has engaged the attention of inventors of the utilization of superheated steam in common engines. The answer to the problem has been found in the new application of a physical law and the use of a peculiar subricant. An engine working with superheated steam needs only half the ordinary amount of coal, the bester and grate can be smaller by one half, the supply of water by one third, and the sir-pump and condenser are equally reduced to half their usual space. The improvement has been patented in England, Beigium and other countries, and can easily be applied to engines of the existing type.

Although half a million persons have been banished from Russia to Siberia between the years 1822 and 1872, there has been scarcely any perceptible increase in the population, and, as fifty years ago, there is not one inhabitant persquare verst. The reason of this is that the number of persons who make their escape from Siberia continues to be very great. In 1873, for instance, the number of persons entered on the lists as condemned to banishment in the lirkoutsk district was 10.387, while 1.994 only were to be traced as residing there, and in the ten years from 1835 to 1845 no fewer than 12.652 fugitives were recaptured. In 1850 the exiles in the Government factories at Nertchinsz attempted to escape in a body, and 580 of them have been returned as "missing" ever since.

John Gray's wife was very iil in Chicago, and

John Gray's wife was very ill in Chicago, and the family, obeying the physician's injunction of quiet, tip-toed silently around her bed. The Rev. D. A. Norton, a Methodist clergyman, called to look after her soul, and would not heed the husband's request not to disturb her, but persisted in exhering the sick woman to prepare for death and in praying for her salvation. At length Mr. Gray pulled the minister out of the room, boxed his ears with his fists, and throw him into the mud of the street. A justice, impressed with the hel-nounces of assaulting a praying and exhorting minister, sent Mr. Gray to jail for thrity days. About the same time the wife died, killed, according to the belief of the physician, by the excitement of the spiritual ministration. The facts are used a strong sentiment favorable to the prisoner, and he was pardoned out of confinement after only two days of it; but nothing has been done to the Rev. Mr. Norton. the family, obeying the physician's injunction of

The trial of John Camberg, in Omaha, for the murder of James Thompson, makes public an odd state of a family's affairs. Thompson boarded with Camberg, and not only loved Mrs. Oamberg, but forbade her to show any affection for her husband. She declares that she was induced to obey by fear, Thompson having previously killed two men, and being apparently willing to kill more. One day Thompson, upon seeing her kiss her husband, stabbed him in the face. After that she was more circumspect, Thompson continuing to board with the family. Later Thompson commanded her to elope with him, and she was obedient, although she swears that she went without wanting to. Camberg searched them out, and at length one evening stood at the window of a prairie farm-house, looking in at them. The sight maddened him, and he killed Thompson with a rifle shot. He was acquitted, and his wife, relieved of her unpleasant lover, will return to her home. The trial of John Camberg, in Omaba, for the Writing about the Holy Communion, Mr.

Writing about the Holy Communion, Mr. Beecher says: "There is but one use to which our grapes can be put, should we not sell or burn them, and that is the manufacture of Connecticut communion wine. Our deacons." he continues, "were good temperance men. They had a suitable horror of alcohol. When a plous vineyardist of Connecticut advertised that he manufactured a pure wine without a drop of alcohol unfused therein, it seemed a providential event? That pure juice of the grape raised on the hills of Connecticut seemed to them almost as if it had come from the hills of Palestine. The wine was tried. No man that tasted it ever desired another draught. It was as good as a piedge. It was economical, too. The smallest sip sufficed. It was not only a wine of bitterness, suited to a mourniul occasion, but it disarmed the curlosity of experienced youth for wine, and was a means of grace to reformed drinkers, making a relapse a dreadful thing to contemplate."

A formidable conspiracy, with its leaders re-

A formidable conspiracy, with its leaders residing abroad, but with its local committees in nearly every centre of population in Russia, is described as peruading the country districts, the workmen's quarter in the towns, large sections of the middle classes, the students of the colleges of the middle classes, the students of the colleges and high schools, and even a considerable portion of the upper ranks of society. Noble ladies are mentioned as among the most enthusiastic propagators of the piot. It is the sesign of the conspirators to introduce Communism instead of the State idea, and the expected occurrence of war between Germany and Russia is fixed beforehand domestic insurrection. The Crown Prosecutor states that a large number of branches of the revolutionary association cannot be discovered, and asserts that the ignorance of the lower classes, and the misuirected philanthropy of the philosophic section of educated society, afford materials only too propilious for the plans of the agriculture.

The African Explorer's Love Affairs. It is but little over a year ago that Stanley and I were taking lunch together with Leighortner, the femous old caterer, who now lives and keeps the femous old caterer, who now lives and keeps a fine restaurant in the house but recently occupied by Wm. B. Astor, in Lafsyette place. Stanley was very uncertain as to what to do. He had come over the water for two purposes—one of them to see his sweetheart, and the other to see Mr. Bennett and arrange for the Heroid expedition to the Victoria N'yanza. Stanley was net, however, too much interested in Africa. His life, he told me, was really bound up in a certain young lady dwelling on Fifth avenue, whose piction to the Victoria N'yanna. Stanloy was net, however, too much interested in Africa. He life, he told me, was really bound up in a certain young lady dwelling on Fifth avenue, whose picture he showed me, whose character he described to me, and whose graces and social position captivated his ambitious eye. I am telling no secret in saying this, and the rest that I shall have to say of Arrica's young campaigner. Stanley asked my advice. Said he, "Give it to me as a man of the world. Would you marry her?" Well, I told him about what I suppose almost any man would have said, "If you are fond of her marry her; if not, fly from her lest ye be lost." Stanley I saw was very intent upon the matter, and I knew that no man could give him counsel which he weuld follow. How he solved it I do not know; but one thing, is certain—in a year's time Stanley will return from Africa (If he live) and marry one of the wealthlest and most beautiful young ladies in New York. She is tall and slender, a brunette, twenty years of age, rather worldly, and I should fancy not with an unlimited amount of gush in her nature. Stanley is an odd fellow withal. His love affairs are known far and wide, and no one has ever given them greater publicity than Stanley. Let me give you an aneedote or two. When Mr. Francis was Minister to Greece I left Athens to visit Lyra, one of the Ionian isles. I was nicely entertained there, and the American consul, whose name I forgot, asked me if I wanted to see Stanley's old fame, (Stanley had then made his fame as the finder of Livingstone.) I said, "Yes." We paid a visit to the young lady, who was of Greek extraction. She was pretty eoough, but no one but Stanley would ever have thought of her as a conjugal partner. Stanley's however, was smitten. He proposed and was accepted as her suitor, and inally, when the family came to make inquiries about his family, fortune, &c., Stanley sew in the proposed and was accepted as her suitor, and inally, when the family for the wealth he well to one but Stanley of the lon

The Benefit of Slavery Abolition-George W. Adair, of Atlanta, says: "Before the war I kept four negroes on my lot—Wash., a man of all-work, valued at \$1,500; Sarah, a No. 1 cook, \$1,400; Harriet, a house girl, \$1,200, and Nancy, a nurse, \$400. The legal interest (seven per cent.) on the value of these alayes was \$350 per cent.) on the value of these slaves was \$350 per annum, and I had to feed, clothe, pay doctors' bills, &c. New I have the same service performed at \$500 per annum. I feed these hired servants, but farnish no clothing nor pay no doctors' bills, and get the same service per month for less money than when I owned slaves, and if they die I lose nothing. New, when I acquire my capital I can put it in other property, instead of locking it up in slaves. This, I think, illustrates the whole question. The land-owner can avail himself of negro labor to-day at less cost than when he had to pay for the slave and take care of him. This labor cannot be controlled so absolutely as slave labor, and more or less irregularities grow out of lits still it is available and susceptible of being used to great profit by the land-owner. Flanters who comed slaves, who now remain upon their land and give personal sitention to the crops, can make more clear money from the soit than under the old system. The South is becoming every year more familiar with free labor, and understands better how to manage it. She is becoming more self-reliant and self-sustaining."

A Restaurant on the Centennial Grounds.

Mr Joseph Héliburn, of the firm of Tobiasson a Heilburn, of Philadelphia, has closed a contract for a restaurant to be known as the American restaurant, and which will be conducted by that firm on the Centennial grounds. The building, designed by H. T. Schwarman, the architect of the Centennial board of finance, will be situated in a grove of cedars on the bank of the stream running between the Mortientiarral and sted in a grove of cedars on the bank of the stream running between the Horticultural and Agricultural buildings. It will cover one and a quarter acres, with a length of Ell feet long by 115 feet, enclosing a garden 125 feet long by 116 feet wide, handsomely ornamented with fountains, plants and statuary. The entire space occupied by the building and garden will be three and a quarter acres. There will be private dining and smoking rooms, a large banqueting hall with room for five hundred guests, and arrangements for meals in the garden. Mr. Charles Vessler, formerly of the Grand hotel, of Paris, and recently of New York, will be the superintendent. The total capacity of the restaurant will, and it is said, be on a larger seals than any in the country, and the arrangements will all be of a superior character.

Descending from the Glaciers. Writing of an excursion to the glaciers of Tre la Tete and Tre la Grande, Anne Browster says: Then we began the descent. This is the hardest work of the excursion, for it must be done on foot and comes after the fatigue of the day. We go

and comes after the fatigue of the day. We go down the Combe Neir, pass through grand Alpine fir and pine forests, cross torrents, and go by numberless mountain chalets along the Nant Borrant. I wanted to stop at many a spot and enjoy the beauty of tree and torrent and flowery turf: but it was near sunset, and if I stopped my limbs would grow stiff and unmanageable. So we pushed swiftly on, and sometimes I went as if on wings. The road is hardly a road. In some places we had to go down pathless sides. I was alfed over steep places, and swung in air down rapid descents. When we arrived at the bridge of the Bont Nant, near Poutet, we gave a hasty look at the first grand cascade of that stream, then followed two other beautiful waterfalls, but we had little time to enjoy their superb dash and roar, for it was past sunset. At last we tumbled down into the vast gorge of Notre Dame, so tired, so sching and weary! There we found our charabene waiting for us. Two hours' drive brought us to St. Gervals and Pension Lannoy. It was after 9 o'elock; we were horribly fatigued, but happy as larks and proud as knights retarroing from a field of honor. We had won our Alpine spurs.

The Tune of St. Ann. The Pall Mail Gazette says: A singular and in resting discovery has been accidentally madwith respect to the well-known hymn-tune of St. Ann, which has been treated by Bach, Macfarren and other less noted musicians as a frugal subject Hitherto it has been almost invariably attributed to Dr. Croft. In the Yorkshire Exhibition, however, there may now be seen an octave book, in which the tune is called "Leeds Tune," by Mr. Denby. This book belongs to Mr. Thomas S. Turner, master of St. Philip's Schools, Leeds. It was "licensed February 14, 1867-88," and printed by John White, sr. of York, for Abraham Barber, bookseller, of Wakefield, who also revised and corrected it. The music notes are of the old lozenge shape, with the canto ferme (or air) in the tenor. This discovery (for so we conceive it to be) is most interesting to musical people generally, and to this district in particular, as the probability is that "Mr. Deaby," the composer of a hymn-tune admittedly one of the finest we posses, was a West Rising if not a Leeds man. Dr. Croft was born in 1677, and was, therefore, only ten years old when this book was published. Hitherto it has been almost invariably attribute

Names of Fashionable French Exquisites-A writer furnishes a list of the names given to young men of the fashion at different e France. It appears that under Henri III they were called Mignons, (evidently the origin of the term "curled darlings,") and Muguets under torm "curled darlings,") and Muguets under Henri IV and Louis XIII. They became Roues under the Regency, from the companions of the Regent Philippe and his well-known speech that they all deserved to be roue, or broken on the wheel. Under Louis XVI they became Freuquets, Muscadins, for musk perfumed ones,) under the Terror, and Incroyables under the Directory. They were turned into Petits Maitres under the Restoration, and afterwards to Merveilleux, changing into Elegants under Charles X. During the reign of Louis Phillippe they were dandles, fashionables and lions. They became Gandias (from the Boulevard de Gand, their favorite lourge) in the first years of the Second Empire, being afterwards christened Occode and Petits being atterwards christened Cocode and Petti Creves. Now, under the Third Republic, they are called Gommeux, a more absurd name than any

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